

Horticultural Hints

SET STRAWBERRIES IN FALL

Transplanting May Be Successfully Done in Autumn Months if Conditions Are Right.

Strawberries are generally transplanted in the spring of the year from runner plants which have set the preceding season, although if conditions are favorable they may be set in the fall months successfully. The manner in which these are transplanted will depend upon the size of the field one expects to maintain and the method of cultivation or care best adapted to local conditions. For small plantations the single-matted row or the stool system of planting seems best results. There can be no doubt but that the stool system will secure a better quality of berries.

Transplanting by the stool system is accomplished by simply setting one plant in the row, preferably 18 inches each way. If a horse cultivator is to be used, the rows should be three feet apart, the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. No runner plants are allowed to form, the runner shoots being pinched off as they appear. This system is probably not as productive in the case of the Senator Dunlap, and other common varieties.

In planting in the single-matted row system the plants are set about two feet apart in the row, the rows three feet apart. Each parent plant is allowed to mature from two to six runner plants. These are layered in line with the row between the parent plants. All other runners should be pinched off and not allowed to form.

For field plantation on a large scale the double-matted row is recommended. Set the parent plants as before, but the rows four feet apart to permit easy cultivation, and allow six runner plants to form from each parent plant. Four of these runner plants are layered in line with the row, two on each side of the parent plant. The other



Ideal Rows of Early Ozark Strawberries, One of the Best Extra Early Berries.

two runner plants are layered directly outside the parent plant, forming two rows on each side of the parent row. Cultivation is necessary for success in the case of the ever-bearing varieties, and if water is available it is a good plan to irrigate throughout the fruiting season.

TO DESTROY CURRANT WORMS

Larvae of Saw-Fly Can Be Controlled by Good Spraying With Arsenate of Lead.

Currant or gooseberry worms, which are the larvae of the saw-fly, can be controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead at the rate of one to one and a half ounces in a gallon of water. Paris green may also be used to control the worms. The bushes should be sprayed as soon as the worms appear. In case the worms do not come until the fruit is ripening, white hellebore should be substituted for the arsenical poisons, as it is non-poisonous.

PERFECT WORK IN SPRAYING

Thoroughness Does Not Mean Heavy Application, but One That Covers All Sides.

There is another great essential for success in spraying besides timeliness, and that is thoroughness. Thoroughness does not necessarily mean heavy applications but a fine application that entirely covers the tree on all sides. The fact is heavy applications often cause spray injury. A perfect job of spraying is when all parts of the tree are covered and kept covered with spray. Then the bugs and diseases have no chance.

Spray for Peaches.
Remember that the peaches must be sprayed every two weeks with lime-sulphur spray for the control of brown rot.

Spraying Reduces Losses.
Spraying reduces transit losses from brown rot of stone fruits, as well as orchard losses.

Be Careful in Cultivating.
Do not cultivate deeply near fruit trees. Injured roots are apt to become diseased.

Effective Fungicides.
The fungicides which depend on sulphur for their action have been shown to be most effective in hot weather.

LIVE STOCK

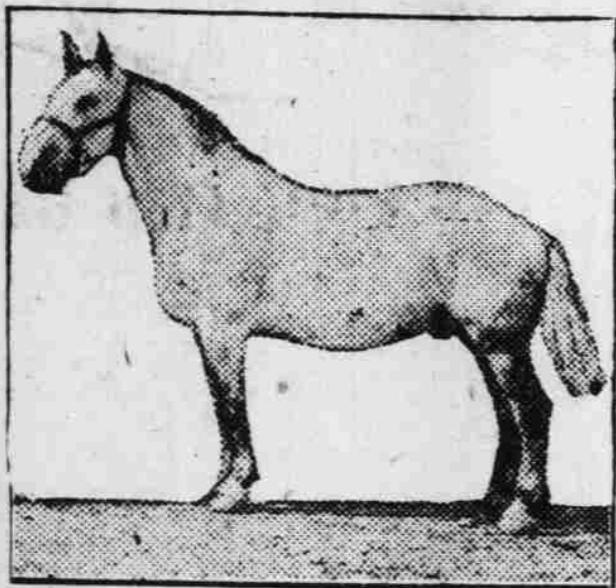
COLT NEEDS HEALTHY START

Navel Ill, Scours and Constipation Are Three Common Troubles to Guard Against.

As it appears that the supply of horsepower on farms is beginning to run low and will be lower yet in another year or two, W. H. Peters, head of the Minnesota university's division of animal industry, contends it will surely pay to give a little extra attention to both mares and foals at foaling time. He says:

"Young colts are subject to three common troubles that cause a heavy death rate, namely, navel ill, scours, and constipation. To guard against navel ill every sanitary precaution possible should be taken, such as having the mare foal in a clean thoroughly disinfected box stall, carefully disinfecting the navel cord of the colt shortly after it is born, and washing the udder of the mare with a weak non-poisonous disinfectant solution. On farms where navel ill has occurred, it will pay to treat or have a veterinarian treat the colts with preventive serum.

"A young colt is frequently constipated right from the beginning. Unless its digestive system is able to cast off the first feces the first day, it should be dosed with about four tablespoonfuls of castor oil, repeating the dose at intervals of six hours until the digestive system responds. Subjecting a quart or so of warm water into the rectum with a gravity syringe will



Purebred Percheron (1,800 Pounds) Used as Farm Work Horse.

often help to relieve a constipated condition. One should not delay treatment for this trouble once it has been diagnosed.

"Scours is sometimes associated with navel ill, but may also occur when the latter is not present. This condition will often right itself in a day or two, but if it persists on the second and third days, with no improvement noticeable, treatment must be begun. The safest plan is to call a veterinarian because scours should be treated differently in different colts, depending on the apparent cause, the age and condition of the colt, and the stage to which the trouble has advanced."

SHEEP BUSINESS IS REVIVING

So Far Recovered That Many Operators Have Made Up Losses of Two Previous Years.

"The sheep business is coming back—in fact has so far recovered that the large operators have to a large extent recovered from losses of the two previous years," says A. E. Darlow, assistant professor of animal husbandry at Oklahoma A. and M. college.

"This favorable trend of prices on both fat sheep and wool will undoubtedly result in two things—a high price for breeding stock and an increased demand for same," Darlow adds.

"It has been our experience in Oklahoma that when ewes are high in price and profits necessarily small a large percentage of farmers go into the business in the following depression.

"This doesn't mean that farmers should not buy at present prices, but that they must be conservative. Don't buy a large flock if you have no previous experience, but buy a small flock. Also, don't go into the business at all if you don't intend to continue for several years."

PUREBREDS MAKE BEST GAIN

Calves Dress Out With Larger Percentage of Beef in Region of High Priced Cuts.

Good purebred beef bulls make more profit than scrubs because their calves make gains more economically and because they dress out a larger percentage of beef, of which a larger part is in the region of the high priced cuts. The question a beef cattle man should ask himself is not, "Can I afford to use a good purebred bull?" but "Can I afford not to use one?"

Sows Disowning Pigs.

It is sometimes hard to persuade young sows to mother their pigs. A method which has been successful in many cases is to nail a heavy piece of timber about fifteen inches from the floor, throw the sow on her side and tie the two underneath legs to the timber with stout cotton cord. Place the pigs with her and leave the sow in this position most of the time for about thirty-six hours. She may then be released. After this treatment the sow will generally be fond of her offspring.

POULTRY

INDICATIONS OF GOOD LAYER

Distance Between Keel and Pelvic Bones Shows Capacity—Late Molters Are Favored.

It has been found that there are definite outward indications and measurements of a fowl's body which indicate greater or less production. For instance, it has been observed that a bird during the course of its laying spreads out the pelvic or pin bones. The greater and longer the production the more these bones are spread. Also production straightens out the curve in these bones. The activities of the intestines cause the fowl to have what is called capacity, that is, considerable capacity between the pelvic and keel bones.

It has also been noted that continual laying uses up the surplus fat in the body so that in the fall of the year after a fowl has been producing heavily we find by feeling the fowl between the pelvis and keel it has a soft pliable feeling, no layer of fat being evident under the skin. There are also definite color changes which take place with egg production. Directly after molting, during which time the fowl has laid up a surplus of fat, the skin, shank and beak of the yellow-skin varieties have a very strong yellow color. As the process of egg laying continues this yellow color disappears. Observations show that the color around the vent disappears first, then in the beak, then in the legs. In leaving the beak it leaves the base first, the part nearest the head, and fades out toward the tip. In leaving the legs it begins on

the front of the leg where the leg joins the foot and fades upward and back. The reddish color around the edges of the eyelid also fades with production. The molting of the fowl is another definite index of production. The late molter is almost invariably the best layer. The stage of molt is a good index as to whether one bird has been a better producer than the other. A fowl usually molts in the neck first, then the body, the tail, and the wing, starting from the center and molting in both directions. This might vary a little in rare cases.



The Red Jump Comb Denotes the Layer.

The above are some of the indications which are used in judging production contests.—H. Embleton, Poultry Division, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

POOR FOWLS LOWER PROFITS

Smaller Flock of High Producers Will Prove Far More Satisfactory—Cuts Feed Bill.

There is certainly no room for fowls on any farm when they lay so few eggs during the year that they scarcely pay for the grain and other feed they get. A smaller flock of high producers will make twice the profit with a smaller cost for feed and housing space. When a hen begins to moult, taking most of the summer and fall to replenish her supply of feathers, it is about as sure a sign as a poultry-raiser needs that she is an undesirable bird.

ENCOURAGE PULLETS TO LAY

With Small Amount of Attention and Care Young Fowls Will Produce Much Earlier.

Most pullets raised on the farm start laying when they are about ten months old in spite of the fact that a small amount of attention and care would bring them into laying when they are from six to seven months old. Getting eggs three months earlier at a time when egg prices are likely to be high is an important factor in increasing the profits from the flock.

DETERMINE BEST LAYING HEN

Fowls With Full Crops on Going to Roost at Night Are in All Probability Good Layers.

You can help to decide which hens are kept at a loss by going through the house just after dark and feeling the crop of each bird. Those hens whose crops are packed full are in all probability the hens which are laying well. You may well be suspicious of the hen which night after night has only a partly-filled crop.

The KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

Oh, road that beckons round the bend, We care not what's at journey's end, So that our happy feet have strayed Through ferny banks and hemlock shade!

GOOD SALADS AND DRESSINGS

With all the delicious fruits and vegetables that each season brings, there need not be a lack of good salads at any time.

Frozen Fruit Salad.—Take one cupful each of oranges, bananas, pineapple, green grapes, whipped cream and fruit salad dressing; add sugar, if necessary. Dice the fruit, add the remaining ingredients and mix lightly. Fill mold, pack in ice and salt and let stand four hours.

Fruit Salad Dressing.—Take one-fourth of a cupful each of pineapple and orange juice, the juice of a lemon, one-fourth of a cupful of lemon juice, one teaspoonful of flour and three of water, one egg, and one-half cupful of cream, whipped. Scald the fruit juice. Mix the sugar and flour and add the cold water, mix to a smooth paste. Add the beaten egg, stir in the hot liquid slowly. Cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly until thickened. Cool, and when ready to use fold in the whipped cream. This makes almond and French dressing.

Baked Apple Salad.—Wash and core the desired number of red apples. Fill the center of each with a section of banana and sprinkle sugar over the top. Cover the bottom of a shallow dripping pan with water and set the apples in it. Bake until tender, but not too long to lose the shape of the apple. Serve on lettuce with boiled dressing or with mayonnaise.

Almond Salad Dressing.—Put two ounces of blanched almonds through the fine knife of the meat chopper, then pound to a fine paste. Add one cupful of mayonnaise, one-half cupful of currant jelly, the juice of half a lemon and a cupful of whipped cream. Serve with fruit salad.

Tomato Salad.—Take firm, round, ripe tomatoes, peel and cut into sections. In the center place a small yellow tomato, set the tomato on a heart leaf of lettuce and serve with a rich mayonnaise.

Apple Salad.—Pare and cut into small pieces six large apples, add the juice of a lemon, and three cut-up bananas. Just before serving whip one cupful of cream, add two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, mix with the fruit and serve very cold.

Peach Surprise.—Mix well one cupful of nuts, one cupful of cottage cheese, well seasoned. Fill the centers of six peaches with the cheese mixture, arrange on lettuce and cover with dressing.

But best of all I love the road When it slips past a white abode, Past old gray barns and maple trees, Into the forest's mysteries. Walter P. Eaton.

A SYMPOSIUM OF SALADS

With apples very plentiful this season it will be worth while to try a few apple combinations.

Here is a glorified Waldorf: Take two tablespoonfuls of gelatin, soak in one-half cupful of cold water, then dissolve in one cupful of boiling water, add four tablespoonfuls of sugar and stir until dissolved, then four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Cool. When almost set, add two cupfuls of chopped apple, one cupful of shredded celery, one-half cupful of nuts, six stuffed olives, and turn into individual molds garnished with sliced olives. Serve on lettuce with salad dressing at the side.

Orange Jelly Salad.—Take one tablespoonful of gelatin, soften in one-fourth of a cupful of cold water, add one-half cupful of boiling water and stir until the gelatin is dissolved, then add one-half cupful of sugar, one cupful of orange juice, the juice of a lemon and one grape fruit. Add the fruit juice to the gelatin, cool, and when beginning to set, pour into individual molds. Arrange sections of the grapefruit in each mold. Serve on lettuce with any desired dressing.

Head Lettuce Salad.—Mix one-half cupful of chopped olives, one-half cupful of nut meats and three pimentoes with salad dressing. Cut the head lettuce into wedge-shaped pieces and cover with the dressing just before serving.

Prune, Raisin and Cheese Salad.—Clean and steam two cupfuls of prunes. Fill with a mixture of one-fourth cupful of chopped raisins, one-half cupful of grated cheese and one-half cupful of nutmeats. Fill the prunes after removing the stones. Arrange the prunes on lettuce with stalks of shredded celery and boiled dressing.

Pineapple Delight.—Rub a salad bowl with a clove of garlic, then add one cupful of white cabbage finely shredded, one-half cupful of finely chopped celery, one-half cupful of diced pineapple. Arrange on lettuce, serve with French dressing and garnish with slices of red pepper.

Nellie Maxwell

Veils Decorate Fall Hats;

Winter Coats for Tots

IT IS the whim of designers often to use the veil on new millinery, for veiling or decorating the hat, instead of the face. They add it as a coquettish allurement to millinery already fascinating. Perhaps they have pondered Shakespeare's "Why veil the rose's bloom?" or perhaps they have determined that veils are more becoming as a background than as a screen for the features of beauty. Any

arrangement on the season's wonderful millinery.

Now that the flurry and excitement of "getting the children ready for school" has subsided, the next number on the program is the selection of little daughter's winter coat.

This is really a momentous question in that it must be considered from many viewpoints. Especially is this so, since the element of style enters



Group of Veil-Decorated Hats.

way, they have found new ways of placing it on all sorts of fall and winter headwear and a few of them are shown in the group of hats pictured here.

The face veil is not left out of the season's reckoning by any means, but it is another story. Women experiment with the new weaves, meshes and colors and buy their face veils at the same time that they buy their street hats—if they wear veils at all. Their choice is all a matter of becomingness. It is the business of the face veil to enhance the becomingness of the hat, to contribute to neatness of appearance and to protect the complexion. This season's face veils are mostly fine-meshed affairs inconspicuous and delicate, many of them without borders. A bordered face veil appears in the group of decorative veils, at the bottom of the picture. It entirely covers a soft, felt street hat and corresponds with its simple trimming—merely a collar of ribbon decorated with soutache braid.

At the top of the group a pretty hat of dark colored velvet, with brim facing of lighter color, is brightened by circles of iridescent beads on the crown. A heavy, square-meshed silk veil is drawn about the brim, falling

largely into the realm of juvenile apparel.

Durability, suitability and that intangible but exacting quality of style all have to be taken into consideration. It makes a difference as to whether the little one's coat is for every day or "dress up" occasions, or must, perhaps serve for both. Of course if one can afford it, two coats are better than one.

For general practical wear, chin-chilla cloth is the preference for coats for tiny tots. The strictly tailored mode is a leading influence in this class. Bolivia is also practical and some dealers declare it is most in demand. Heavy wool sports fabrics, many with either contrasting solid or plaid backs are also developed in these tailored models.

Broadcloth, duvetyne, and suedine for "Sunday best" are fashioned into most alluring garments. These have considerable shirring and smocking and stitched scallops appear, and frequently the yoke is introduced. Gray with gray fur is favored, also white with unspotted ermine collar. Brown is especially good, ranging from seal to light-wood tones.

Miniature fur coats, fashioned like mother's own, are the delight of the



Winter Coats for Little Girls.

in a narrow curtain over the eyes and trailing off at the back. There are several lovely color combinations for this model. To the right, a wide-brimmed dress hat is veiled with Spanish lace that slips through the transparent brim and falls from its edge. A spirited tricora, at the left, with facing of black hatter's plush, and covering of black and silver brocade, is curiously draped with a black silk veil having silver ribbon as a decoration for its edges. There is much artistry in the placing of decorative veils, and no end of ingenuity in their

little one's season. For these beaver or squirrel are employed, and an interesting model was recently displayed in racoon, copied after big sister's sports coat.

Fur is a foremost trimming feature for cloth coats in the juvenile world of fashion, and the collars are matched with hats of squirrel or beaver.

Julie Bottomley